

# Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 26.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1897.

No. 16.

## SOMETHING CHOICE

Brooches, Cuff Links and



We can give you the best goods for the money. We carry a beautiful assortment, and guarantee everything to be as represented. We have what you want at any price.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.,

THE JEWELLERS, 47 GOVERNMENT ST.

**LOVE NOTICE.**—In addition to our regular lines of celebrated French Kid Gloves, Perrin's "Bretagne," Rouillon's, Pewny's, etc., we have just added the well known

## Trefousse

A Glove with a world-wide reputation, and fully guaranteed. Also "Albertine," a good Glove made expressly for us from selected skins; fancy stitchings and the new large clasp fasteners; price \$1.00. These lines to be had only from the sole agents, J. HUTCHESON & CO.

The Westside.

## NOT IN IT



with the goods and values we are giving because we handle only the very best products to be had at the very lowest prices. Give us a trial and be convinced.

A FEW PRICES THAT ARE IN IT

Sugar, Granulated ..... 20 lbs for \$1.00  
Manitoba Creamery Butter ..... 25c per lb  
Manitoba Dairy Butter ..... 20c per lb  
Biscuits ..... 5c a tin  
Manitoba Cigars ..... Bundle of 10, 75c  
Honey ..... 1-lb Jars, 25c

Sole Agents for Morgan's Eastern Oysters

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

## STEARNS BICYCLES

### BELOW COST

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

We will sell our stock of NEW BICYCLES BELOW COST PRICE FOR CASH, to clear. Now is your chance to get a good Bicycle cheap. We have also a number of SECOND-HAND BICYCLES which we will sell at very low price.

MEN'S, LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND TANDEM.

## JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.,

CORNER JOHNSON AND GOVERNMENT STS.

Agents for Stearns, Victor, Remington and Waverley Bicycles.

## Removal Notice.

### J. H. BAKER

Has removed his stock of Boots and Shoes to No. 59 Government Street, the building lately occupied by Davidson Bros. as a jewelry store, and has increased his stock by large shipments both from Europe, United States and Canada. Call and see the new stock.

J. H. BAKER

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—To rent, a small furnished cottage for five or six months. Apply A. B. Times office. Rent paid in advance. sep24-25

WANTED—A furnished house, about six rooms, near town; rent must be moderate. Address A. B. Times office. sep24-25

AND STILL WE'RE IN IT—South Turner street greenhouse for cut flowers and floral work. Fine strong chrysanthemum plants, with fine heads of flowers. W. Norman, florist. sep24-25

LOST—On Thursday, the 11th instant, between Victoria and Couch and Horne's Inn, Esquimalt road, one silk plush carriage rug. A reward of \$10 will be paid on return of the rug to Bray's livery stables, Johnson street. sep24-25

GOLF—A large and well assorted stock of golf clubs to be had at Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street.

GIRL WANTED—A general house servant; must be able to cook. Apply to Mrs. Templeman, No. 6 Simcoe street.

SECOND HAND GUNS bought and sold. Ammunition always on hand at Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson street. sep24-25

WINCHESTER RIFLES and ammunition of all kinds, suitable for the Klondike and elsewhere, at J. Barnsley & Co., 119 Government street.

\$5.00—No. 1 double screened household coal, per ton of 2,000 pounds, delivered to any part of the city. Hall, Gossel & Co., 100 Government street. Telephone call No. 88.

VICTORIA WOOD AND COAL YARD, cor. Government and Discovery. All kinds of fuel for sale at lowest current rates. Your order solicited. Delivery free. Also steam wood sawing done. Telephone No. 148. A. G. Howe. sep24-25

Br. Ship City of Benares. CAPT. J. A. BAXTER.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above vessel without my written authority. A. S. BAXTER, Captain. sep24

### AUCTION SALE

AT BEECHER BAY, To-Morrow, at 11 a.m.

I am instructed to sell at the above place valuable stock, comprising HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, ETC.; also some very valuable farming implements. Property of the late George Brown. P. J. DAVIN, Auctioneer.

### SHORT NOTICE SALE.

### AUCTION

AT 2 P.M. TO-MORROW

OF DESIRABLE

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE BEDROOMS PARLOR KITCHEN

Carpeting, Stoves, etc. and Two Ladies' and One Gent's Bicycles. Terms Cash. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

### THE

### Victoria Liberal Assoc'n

WILL MEET

Next Tuesday Eve'g, 28th Inst., at 8 o'clock

IN THE

Adelphi Building,

for the purpose of electing delegates to the convention to be held at New Westminster on 8th October next.

GEO. RILEY, President. sep24

### Cool Wood

BAKER & COLSTON (LATE G. GAWLEY & CO.)

Wholesale and Retail, Bellville St.

Double Screened Alexandria Coal, \$6.00 ton. Do. Sack or Lump, Wellington, \$5.00 ton. First Quality Dry Cordwood, \$3.50 cord.

Full weight and measure guaranteed. All orders executed day received. Telephone in name, Gawley & Co., No. 407.

### Important Announcement.

FRED. MADAM, the famous English Elocutionist, will give a dramatic and vocal recital at the A. O. U. W. Hall on Wednesday, September 29th, at 8 o'clock. Do not miss this opportunity of spending a pleasant evening. Tickets 75c, 50c, and 25c. At Hibbard's, Stationer, White's Music Store, and Brunswick Hotel.

### LUMBER

FOR SALE.

300 M. feet first-class Rough Lumber, all kinds at \$4.00 per M. cash.

Chemical Lumber Yard, Laurel Point.

—If you want to save time and money come in and see our new style jackets. John Partridge, 86 Yates street, Laidlaw House.

### DEFENCE OF CANADA

Birmingham Post Makes an Important Announcement Regarding a New Scheme.

No New Votes Will Be Made by Parliament, as There Are Funds On Hand.

Birmingham, Eng., Sept. 24.—The Birmingham Post, the organ of Joseph Chamberlain, says that the government of Canada will early in 1898 make large purchases of heavy field batteries and a number of defence guns, the latter being part of a new scheme for the defence of Montreal and the river below the city.

Special instructions to this effect, the Post adds, were issued immediately after the return to Canada of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

### NO ADDITIONAL VOTE.

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—In regard to the statement made in the Associated Press dispatches to-day from the Birmingham Post that the government has a new scheme of defence, it may be said that of the original vote of \$3,000,000 made by the late government a portion has not yet been expended. The amount which has been ordered under that vote has not yet been supplied. There were, for instance, some guns ordered, and they are not yet to hand. Some of these guns were intended for Montreal. There is not any new expenditure. There will be no additional vote, but simply a fulfilment of the old order.

### TERROR IN NEW ORLEANS.

Fear-Scared Citizens Set Fire to a School Building.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 24.—Efficient work by the fire department in the face of an attack by a mob enabled the department this morning to save the main portion of the Baugard school building. After the mass meeting of citizens held last night the crowd gathered around the building and openly threatened that at their first opportunity they would fire it. The building had been put in preparation for the reception of fever patients. At nightfall Surgeon Bloom, of the hospital, the Sisters and others had been warned to leave the building. They did so. Incendiaries with a five gallon can of oil proceeded to the rear and quickly had the building in flames. The first neighboring engine had scarcely arrived when the house was cut. Unless a company of soldiers protects the building it may be that a second attack will be made to destroy it tonight.

Elizavinda, Miss, Sept. 24.—The new cases of yellow fever, since yesterday were twelve. Total to date, 112.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 24.—Rev. Father Daniel Murray, the fifth victim of the yellow fever here, died this morning.

### MAY ASSIST SPAIN.

Should Europe Allow the United States to Grab Cuba?

Paris, Sept. 24.—The Figaro warns the government that Germany is earnestly considering whether Europe should "allow the United States to drive Spain out of Cuba," and recalls the fact that the war of 1870 arose from mistakes made by French diplomacy as regards Spain.

Rome, Sept. 24.—There is ample evidence that all Catholics, even in the precincts of the Vatican, are by no means blindly sympathetic towards Spain. The present crisis is forcing the fact home that it will not be altogether to the advantage of the Catholic church to champion the cause of the Spaniards on the mere ground of their fidelity to the Holy See.

### THE APPEAL REJECTED.

Rebellious Indian Newspaper Publisher Must Stay in Jail.

Bombay, Sept. 24.—The appeal of Gangadhar Thakur, a native member of the legislative council and partner of Eschur Madow Bai in publishing the newspaper Kesari, has been rejected. Thakur was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment on September 14th for inciting natives to disaffection.

### TYPHOID FEVER RAGING.

Thousands of Turkish Troops Suffering From the Malady.

Constantinople, Sept. 24.—Typhoid fever is causing ravages among the Turkish troops in Thessaly. Six thousand men have already been invalided home and four thousand others are awaiting transportation back to Turkey.

### CABLE FLASHES.

London, Sept. 24.—There is an alarming outbreak of typhoid fever at Maidstone, Kent, due to drainage from a hop picker's encampment.

London, Sept. 24.—His Royal Highness the Duke of York has been appointed commander of the cruisers and will take command of the first class cruiser Terrible next April. According to the Times, which makes this announcement, he will go with two fast second class cruisers for a twelve months' cruise, during which he will visit the principal colonies of the empire.

Berlin, Sept. 24.—The tenth round of the international chess tournament was played to-day. Up to 1 o'clock the following were the results: Chester and Blackburne, Jones beat Alpin; Suchting won against Bardeleben (retired).

### A SAD PLEASURE TRIP.

Capt. Nicholas Killed in a Gale With His Wife and Children.

San Francisco, Sept. 22.—Among the cabin passengers who arrived from the Orient on the City of Peking were Mrs. A. Nichols, Miss M. Nichols and the former's little son, who are en route from Hongkong to their home in Bath, Me., after having passed through a terrible experience.

They left New York in March last on board the ship Abner Coburn, of which Mrs. Nichols' husband was captain, for a pleasure trip to Hongkong. On June 29 the Coburn ran into a gale. Sail was shortened and everything made as snug as possible, but just as Capt. Nichols was coming up the companion way to take an observation, a big sea washed over the stern, smashed the wheel, rolled the two steamers into the scuppers and hurled the skipper down the companion-way, inflicting injuries from which he died eight hours later.

The chief officer, I. M. Sparks, was thrown against a boat and seriously hurt.

The storm continued for two days after the captain died, but the second officer, J. A. Nichols, a son of the skipper, rigged up a jury rudder and navigated the vessel for fifteen days, during which time Chief Officer Sparks was confined to his berth. Capt. Nichols was buried at sea, his son reading the burial service as his remains were consigned to the deep.

The Coburn arrived at Hongkong in time for Mrs. Nichols and her family to catch the City of Peking, homeward bound.

### NORTH POLE OR BUST

That Is Lieut. Peary's Sentiments Regarding His Next Arctic Expedition.

Every Arrangement Made to Secure the Success of the Hazardous Trip.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24.—Lieut. Peary arrived here yesterday. He said to-day: "In addition to securing the meteorite I laid plans for next year's expedition, and when I leave about the end of next July it will be to remain up there until I reach the Pole or lose my life in the attempt. I shall stay if it takes five years to accomplish this object."

"Next summer I shall take my vessel up to Osborn Fjord and make that place the base of supplies. On the last trip I made arrangements with Arctic Highlanders, a tribe of Esquimaux consisting of 250 men, women and children known as the most northerly tribe of human beings on earth, to put in this coming winter obtaining seal, bear and deer skins for clothing, securing all the walrus meat they can for dog food. I also singled out eight young men of the tribe with wives, dogs, sleds and tents to accompany me to Sheppard Osborn Fjord, which is about 300 miles farther north than present. My party consists of a surgeon, possibly another white man, and myself. The rest will be Esquimaux. The latter know how to drive dogs, can go hungry, and know how to get food."

### THE RUBONIC PLAGUE.

Report From Bombay Says That It Is Increasing.

Bombay, Sept. 24.—The latest health statistics show that the rubonic plague is again active, having crept undetected from hamlet to hamlet until a wide area is affected. Newspapers assert that the withdrawal of medical officers for service with the troops on the frontier will entail a consequence infinitely more disastrous than anything that happens on the frontier.

### IN LOVING MEMORY.

Fine Monument Marks the Grave of the Late Mrs. Stowe.

Andover, Mass., Sept. 24.—A cross of Scotch granite, 12 feet high, has been erected over the grave of the late Harriet Beecher Stowe. It is copied after one in the possession of the Duke of Argyll, which Mrs. Stowe greatly admired while visiting Scotland.

### GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Terrible Railway Fatality Occurs Near Madras, India.

Madras, India, Sept. 24.—Owing to floods having washed away a bridge on the Bangalore-Mysore railroad, near Madras, an engine and five cars filled with passengers were precipitated into the river. There was great loss of life.

### AN AWFUL EARTHQUAKE.

Forty Persons Killed and Many Injured in an Italian Town.

London, Sept. 24.—A special dispatch from Rome announces that about forty persons were killed and many others injured by an earthquake at the sulphur mines near Gigenti.

### HON. ROBERT WARREN DEAD.

Dublin, Sept. 24.—Right Hon. Robert Warren, president of the probate and matrimonial division of the high court of justice in Ireland, is dead.

### STARTS TO-MORROW

Hon. Mr. Sifton and His Yukon Party Ready for Their Long Trip.

Secretary of State Pleased With the Decision of Attorney-General McKenna re Section 22.

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—Everything is in readiness for the Yukon party, at the head of which will be Mr. Sifton, departing at noon to-morrow. Mr. Sifton will go over the pass and afterwards return to Ottawa. The names of those going have already been published, and in addition to those Dr. Carruthers, of Edinburgh, Scotland, will go with the party. Although not one of them, he has secured this privilege through Lord Strathcona.

Hon. Mr. Fielding goes to Montreal to-night.

The secretary of state to-day said the decision of Attorney-General McKenna at Washington against section 22 of the Dingley tariff law had been received by the Dominion government with much satisfaction. Officials regarded the decision as an evidence of the friendliness on the part of the United States towards Canada.

Mr. Fielding, when in London, will float the government loan amounting to \$2,000,000, or say \$10,000,000. Half of this amount is to retire treasury bills now outstanding; the other \$5,000,000 is to meet the Crow's Nest subsidy and to pay for St. Lawrence canal enlargement. The government has authority from parliament to borrow \$23,000,000, but \$13,000,000 is to be kept in reserve. The government declines to accede to the request of the United States that the Washington sealing conference should include representatives of Japan and Russia. Canada only agrees to a comparison of the conclusions of experts who have been at the Pribilof Islands the last two seasons. Sir Richard Cartwright will be one of Canada's representatives.

Hon. Edward Blake will return to Great Britain almost immediately, having been retained as counsel before the British privy council in an important Canadian appeal case.

### STICKEEN-TESLIN ROUTE.

Returned Klondyker Declares It the Most Feasible One.

Mr. R. C. Clark, who has a ranch on the Fraser at Nicomen, has arrived back from a trip through the Cassiar country and the northern country generally, on which journey he left last May in the company of two others in the interests of a company.

Mr. Clark went in by the Cassiar country, down the Deas, Liard and Francis rivers, and across the Arctic slope to the Klondyke. He was not in the vicinity of Dawson very long, but reports as to the quantity of gold that the seemingly fabulous stories of the richness of the creeks are true.

He says the trouble at present is that there is more gold than grub. When he left Dawson City, about Aug. 10th, there were 6,000 people in the country, and not food for half that number for the winter. He predicts much starvation and sickness there before spring. Some of the stores he says, had already notices posted saying that they had no more supplies for sale. There were many when he left suffering from scurvy and fever.

Mr. Clark and party came out by the way of the Yukon and Hootalinqua rivers, Teslin Lake, and over the trail, 150 miles in length, to Telegraph Creek, on the Stickeen, then by boat to Port Wrangell, where steamer was taken to Seattle.

This route is known as the Stickeen-Teslin route, and Mr. Clark declares it to be the best and most feasible one into the country and comparatively easy. He states that a pack animal can, without trouble, carry a load of 300 pounds over the portage from Telegraph Creek on the Stickeen to Teslin Lake, and that the remainder of the journey by water is safe and fast to anyone not a greenhorn. This is practically an all Canadian route.

Mr. Clark says that coming down the Stickeen party after party were met, and while he thinks some of the experienced will reach Dawson before the freeze-up, the majority will not. But he thinks if they have plenty of food they can safely winter somewhere along the way.

Mr. Clark, whose family resides between here and Vancouver, will winter in the Cariboo country, returning here in the spring, when he will start for the Klondyke again.—Columbian.

The ladies of the congregation of James Bay Methodist church were busily engaged in decorating that church for on Sunday next the Harvest Home service will be held. The service will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. G. F. Swinerton, in the morning and by Rev. J. C. Speer, of the Metropolitan Methodist church, in the evening. Rev. Mr. Swinerton meanwhile occupying the pulpit of Rev. Mr. Speer. On Monday evening an entertainment will be held at the James Bay church, the nature of which will be a Harvest Home done, illustrated with appropriate views of that city.

Chief Michael Cooper, of the Songhees Indians, is now awaiting the death of his latest daughter, who died suddenly this morning.

A fine line of decorated new party, without cost, that arrived at J. A. Thew & Co.'s, 30 Douglas street.







## WIRE TO THE YUKON

The Line Begun Thirty Years Ago—  
The Overland Telegraph  
Company.

The Success of the Cables Destroyed  
the Project, Which Was There-  
Upon Abandoned.

Now that everything pertaining to the great river Yukon is of paramount interest, that well-nigh forgotten gigantic failure of the century, the Russian or Collins Telegraph (an extension of the Western Union) is once more brought to mind. This line was to connect the telegraph system of the United States with that of Russia, via British America, Russian America (Alaska), Behring Straits, across the steppes of Arctic Siberia to the mouth of the Amoor. It was a project which, but for its defeat after its route of more than six thousand miles had been fully explored, thousands of telegraph poles cut and transported where needed, station-houses and magazines built, roads cut at immense labor and cost, would have made the Western Union virtually the owner of the best part of Alaska; for at the time when the news came that the Atlantic cable was a success, it had been decided by Hiram Sibley, president of the Western Union, who had negotiated the matter with the Russian government with authority to act, that the company should pay \$750,000 for a perpetual lease to a tract from one hundred and fifty to three hundred miles in width, extending inland from the coast—the best of the barren territory. It was thought a narrow escape for the Western Union that the purchase had not been completed when the click of the Atlantic cable came as the death-blow of the Overland (August 20, 1896).

The four divisions of the expedition—British Columbia, the Yukon, Siberia, and the Andrey—did not hear the news of the cable's success for months after. When the fleet of the Overland sailed from San Francisco in the summer of 1895, great and widespread was the public rejoicing. "Russian" stock was booming. "Atlantic" was down to one and a half; only "Imanities like Field" were buying "Atlantic." The fleet was quite a navy—some thirty steamers and sailing vessels—the Saginaw, of the United States navy; ships of the Imperial Squadron of Russia; and a British ship of the line to follow in time. One hundred and twenty men were enlisted in various capacities—George Kennan among them, who wrote his first book as one result of this expedition, "Tent Life in Siberia." Frederick Whymper, afterwards author of "Our Arctic Voyages," H. W. Elliott, of "Travels in Alaska and the Yukon," Thomas Knox, who wrote "The Boy Travelers," Richard J. Bush, of "Reindeer, Dogs, and Snowshoes," and William H. Dall, the authority upon "Alaska and its Resources," names telling much for the character of the employees of the company.

Two cables were a part of the cargo, one for the Behring Straits, the other for the Bay of Anadyr. The Yukon branch of the expedition is of most interest at present; its little steamer, the Anson Slinger, was the first craft of the white man to enter the mouth of the Yukon and go sailing up its wide waters.

"Where under the sun did you come from?" cried out the traders at Fort Yukon. Up to that moment they had believed what the maps taught that the Yukon emptied into the Arctic ocean. "We are the only party," wrote Dall, "who up to 1896 have descended from the upper Yukon to the sea by river." The standard map of the Yukon was drawn from surveys made by the scientific corps of the Overland.

When the telegraph to the Clondyke is completed, let it not be forgotten that on New Year's day, 1896, the first telegraph pole in the Yukon Valley was erected, near Nulato, Bay—the telegraph boys making of it a flag-staff for the Stars and Stripes, and giving it a grand salute of thirty-two guns, to which was added the explosion of an old Russian blunderbuss. No doubt they sang what they were much given to singing:

In eighteen hundred and sixty-eight—  
Hurrah! Hurrah!  
The cable will be in a miserable state,  
And we'll all feel gay  
When they use it to fish for whales.

In eighteen hundred and sixty-nine—  
Hurrah! Hurrah!  
We're going to finish this overland line;  
And we'll all feel gay  
When it brings the good news from home.

Whymper tells how the bad news came to St. Michaels. The "boys" had had a hard winter digging post-holes in snow-shoes—six holes a big day's work. Nor did they enjoy living in the huts of the natives on a fare composed largely of reindeer entrails and tallow. They had not received orders to start for home, but they knew it would be folly to wait longer than was necessary. Not until June, 1897, did the party on the upper Yukon hear the great, and to them depressing, news, and nearly a year after the Overland had been abandoned the poor fellows were digging post-holes, surveying and exploring, and heroically enduring terrible hardships. When they did hear the news, they hung the poles that had been erected with all the black cloth they could spare—wreath monuments of a defeated success. Their abandoned stores were left to the natives—not the cables; those went back to Henty, the maker of them. The Indians were overjoyed, of course, at the bountiful supply of firewood left for them in the poles stacked in great piles along the route.

If the Western Union had bought a perpetual lease to Alaska before the sale of the whole territory to the United States, if the telegraph boys in digging post-holes had discovered gold, how different the story of the Western Union extension, or Russian Collins Overland Telegraph!

"I have no doubt," wrote Kennan, "that years hence, when Marshall's New Zealanders shall have finished sketching the ruins of St. Paul's and shall have gone to Siberia to complete

his education, he will be entertained by stories of how crazy Americans once tried to build an elevated railroad from the Okhotsk Sea to Behring Straits."

It is proof of the strength of the Western Union Company at that period," writes Reld in his "Telegraph in America," "that it footed the bill of the Russian expedition, three millions of dollars, without a shiver, and without at all reducing the market value of its stock."

A WILD, WOOLLY TOWN.

Fighting and Riots are Constantly in Progress in Burton.

"Burton City is the wildest, woolliest town in British Columbia," said Alex. Smith yesterday. Mr. Smith, who was formerly connected with the Allan house, is just back from a mining expedition in that country. "You can get any sort of trouble you are looking for and the denizens of that camp will go out of their way to accommodate you if you show any inclination to fight."

"There are about 50 men in the place, and they go armed with everything from cordwood to shotguns. They include some prospectors from the neighboring hills and a good many laborers who were at work on the wagon road recently built from Burton to Mineral City. Everybody seems to have money and nearly everybody is intoxicated all the

A BLIND WOMAN FARMER.  
Tills the Soil Herself and Clears \$200 a Season.

While women who farm are numerous in Illinois and in the other States of the Union, a blind woman farmer is seldom seen. There lives in Oak Hill, Tex., a blind girl, who has from a few acres of land, cultivated by herself, cleared about \$200 each season for several years by the growing and sale of vegetables. She began with no capital and an unfenced piece of uncultivated land. There is now a neat fence about her domain, and a well and pump in the centre, and she has, in addition to purchasing these, paid for a piano and a wagon to take her vegetables to the market, which is twenty miles from her home.

Every evening during the dry season she waters a certain number of plants until she has gone over the entire place, when she begins and goes over it in the same way. The active sense of hearing which nature has given this blind girl in lieu of her sight enables her to detect insect life easily, and by feeling with her sensitive fingers she can distinguish the nature and size of the plants and vegetables she raises. She is familiar with all kinds of vegetables and plants, knows the size they should attain, the color of their hue and the shape they should assume.—Chicago Chronicle.

her plumage, which she had disregarded at sea. Then, looking several times into the home and seeing that everything was all right, she raised her wings and flew away. At ten times she had not returned and Captain James is bothering his head as to what he will do with the orphans if the father follows the mother.—Baltimore Sun.

DOG FARMS IN CHINA.  
The Animals Raised For Their Skins To Make Winter Clothing.

In Manchuria and all that part of China adjoining Mongolia there are thousands of farms devoted exclusively to dog raising. At each of these establishments several hundred dogs are kept, which are killed by strangulation when they are eight months old, usually toward the middle of winter. At this time their skin is covered with very fine hair, and from these skins are made winter clothes for the inhabitants of the celestial empire. The dogs furnishing these skins are entirely different from the breed of dogs known here and in Europe, and their fur is said to be very long-haired and close on account of the extreme cold of that region.

These fur dogs constitute the only wealth of this desolate country, and the only dowry given to the daughters of these farmers consists of a number of dogs. The value of the dogs is about

DEADLY MEXICAN LOCO WEED.

Mayer Carson, of Council Bluffs, has had his attention called to a weed that is now growing near his city that is fatal to horses and cattle in general. It is the Mexican loco weed, and for the first time has been found in the meadows near Council Bluffs and Crescent City. It is a humble plant in appearance, and does not intrude itself upon the notice of the passer-by. Its dangerous qualities lie in both the seed and the pods. The latter are armed with sharp hooks that perforate the lining of the stomach of the animals and set up an inflammation that generally results in death. One stock-raiser has already lost several valuable animals.—Buffalo Exchange.

SPARROWS KILL A PIGEON.

This story deals with the sagacity and pugnacity of the English sparrow, and also shows how curiosity gets an innocent creature into trouble. The Riddle mansion, which stands on Glen Riddle, Delaware county, has for some time been the nesting place of several families of sparrows, and the birds had become a regular pest. One day last week Miss Riddle decided to get rid of the birds, and, mounting a ladder, she tore out at least a dozen nests from the eaves of the porch. The old birds, returning later and finding their homes wrecked,

YOUR  
BABY'S SKIN  
NEEDS

"BABY'S  
OWN  
SOAP"

NONE BETTER  
FOR  
DELICATE SKINS

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.  
Montreal.

NEW YORK PILOTAGE.

The big liners employed in the Atlantic trade are playing havoc with the fees of the New York pilots. A few years ago the annual gross receipts of the New York and Sandy Hook pilots amounted to \$750,000. Last year it amounted to only \$450,000, and a further reduction is in sight growing out of the placing of the big freighter Pennsylvania in the Hamburg-American trade and the Cunard's Lucania and the North German Lloyd's Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse in the transatlantic passenger service. The pilots are meeting the changed condition of their affairs by abandoning sail power and substituting steam for their boats. The first steam pilot-boat, New York, has been in commission two months. While some feared that the employment of steam vessels in the pilot service would increase the expense, the contrary is said to have been the actual result during the time the New York has been in commission, having superseded ten of the old-style schooners in the work of supplying and taking off pilots. There are still seven schooners employed on the cruising grounds off shore, and it is now intended, as another measure of economy, to supersede these by means of a steam cruiser. When that is done the pilot service of the port will have been completely revolutionized. It is believed that other large ports are sure to follow the example of the New York pilots and that the days of the pilot-boat propelled by the wind are numbered.

PRINCES AND MASONS.

In Great Britain the craft is presided over by the Prince of Wales; in Sweden and Norway the grand mastership is held by King Oscar, who occupied that office before his accession to the throne. As in the case of the sons and grandsons of the Queen of England, so are also the sons of King Oscar members of the craft. In Denmark it is the Crown Prince who is head of the Grand Orient, says the Toronto Freeman. The whole late Emperor Frederick held the grandmastership of the German Freemasons from 1853 until the time of his death. His son, although a Mason, has declined to accept the grandmastership in succession to his father, or to attend any lodge meeting since he became Emperor. His grandfather, Emperor William I., was also a Freemason, and frequently attended the meetings of his lodge, divesting himself at his threshold of all his imperial distinctions, conducting himself and being treated by his Masonic brethren as an ordinary member. In Austria Freemasonry is eschewed by the aristocracy and the reigning family, as it is also in Russia and Belgium, while in Holland the Dutch nobility are nearly all members of the craft.

LARGEST TWO-COLOR PRESS.

A Manchester, England, printing office is rejoicing over a new two-color Whitford press, which prints a sheet six feet long by five feet wide, and is claimed to be the largest two-color press ever made.

Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them. Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."

McGill University  
MONTREAL.

Session 1897-8.

The curriculum comprises courses in Arts (including the Donnell Special Course for Women), Applied Science, Medicine, Law, and Veterinary Science. Matriculation, Exhibition and Scholarship examinations will be held: Arts and Medicine, 25th Sept.; Applied Science, 18th Sept.; Law, 7th Sept.; Veterinary Science, 25th Sept. Copies of the Calendar, containing full information, may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1866.  
Victoria Loan Office,  
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MONEY TO LOAN

On any approved security. Interest at 10% per annum. Private advances. Gravelly 1000. F. LANDRETH, Proprietor. P. O. Box 100.

CANADA.  
EVERYBODY WELCOME  
TO OUR MINES, FARMS AND  
FACTORIES  
NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST  
THE UNITED STATES  
ONE LAW FOR ALL WHETHER  
NATIVE OR FOREIGN.



THE "LEADING" FORCE IN U.S. STATESMANSHIP.

Why does big Uncle Sam allow himself to be led by such small fry when he has power to cut the connection?

PIGEONS ON THE SEA.

On board the Neptune liner Delano, Captain James, which arrived yesterday from Rotterdam, is a clear case of petticoat government. When the Delano left Rotterdam a pair of pigeons were occupying a loft on the vessel. On the voyage across the Atlantic two eggs appeared in the nest, over which there was a real pigeon chuckle that drew the attention of the crew, and investigation proved that a family was expected. Great care was taken by the sailors in wild weather to see that the mother and her eggs were not rolled out or washed by the seas.

Then the sailors discovered that there was more petticoat government visible in the treatment of the male by the female than was recognized in the ethics of the married men who were on board. As an instance, it was seen that after the mother had taken a "dog watch" keeping her eggs warm she would catch her better half by the collar and drag him into the nest and make him take her place on the eggs. No sailor would stand such treatment as that without complaining to the British consul or the board of trade. The male pigeon performed his duties without a murmur and the eggs in the nest promise to yield a new crop of pigeons.

Yesterday morning the female dragged the male into the nest again and made him take his place on the eggs. Then she stood outside the nest and spruced

half a dollar, and as it takes eight fur dogs to make a coat, such an article is rather expensive. Traffic in dog skins is centred in large cities like Moulton and Pouchow, where they are tanned. At the first named place the amount of dog skins handled last year represented half a million dollars.—London Times.

TO EXPLORE THE ORINOCO.

Another meeting of the Field Museum staff, Professor George Cherry, is about to start on a long scientific quest. Backed by a wealthy Englishman Mr. Cherry will spend two years, chiefly at the headwaters of the Orinoco river, in South America, in ornithological studies.

What Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others it will also do for you. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all blood diseases.

A COMING LEPROSY CONGRESS.

There will be a special leprosy conference in Berlin next October. Participating physicians are requested to have their papers printed in advance and distributed so that the meeting can be devoted entirely to discussions.

"For years," says Capt. C. Moeller, "I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else in the medicine chest, to regulate my bowels, and those of the ship's crew. These pills are not over in their action, but do their work thoroughly."

held a noisy meeting on the roof and then dispersed.

A stray pigeon that had been roosting around the place for several days came back late in the afternoon and flew under the porch as usual. The pigeon evidently noticed something wrong, for several times he flew under the porch to where the dismantled nests lay. This caused trouble, for the angry sparrows noticed it and suspected the pigeon of being the cause of their despair. The first thing the unlucky pigeon knew he was attacked by at least twenty sparrows, who began pecking at him, and despite a brave resistance, the sparrows came off victorious and left a mangled corpse on the field.—Philadelphia Record.

Mine Host (to barmaid): "You must always lay up the judge's glass when it is empty without asking him whether he wants another. Otherwise he will feel offended."—Flingende Blatter.

Wheeler: "What kept you so long? I've been waiting two hours."  
Val Vlek: "I got a puncture and stopped to repair it with my quick-repair kit."  
—Puck.

Ask your grocer for  
**Windsor Salt**  
For Table and Dairy, Purcell and East













**CHASE AND SANBORN'S SEAL BRAND COFFEE**

ONLY IN 10 AND 20 TIN CANS FOLLOW DIRECTIONS.

## A MOMENT OF TERROR.

It was a sweetly sacred hour, the light threw soft electric radiance o'er her head. Without the moonest shadows of the night.

We sat upon the sofa side by side, One of her shapely hands close clasped in mine.

The very air we breathed seemed sanctified With whisp'ring of a love almost divine.

No longer could I curb my heart's desire To tell the story which she longed to hear.

And, with a soul ablaze with heavenly fire,

I whispered my confession in her ear. I heard the beatings of her startled heart.

And from her sweet lips fell my whispered name.

Then, as if stung by adder, did she start, And great convulsions seemed to rack her frame.

She writhed as if in agonizing pain. Her face distorted in a frightful way.

Her form convulsed again and yet again. And loud I shrieked for help in my dismay.

I begged her speak—I cried, "What shall I do?" Her tight-clenched hands in sore afflict.

I seized. Then, with a wild, ear-shattering "Achoo!"

She succeeded! Detroit Journal.

## TRAVEL AND INCIDENT.

The Whistling Language of the Shepherds of Teneriffe.

Have you ever heard of the so-called "whistling language" of Teneriffe? The probabilities are that you never have.

Yet this curious method of speech—if, indeed, one can so describe it—dates from prehistoric times.

The shepherd folk of Teneriffe and Gomera use the "whistling language," and the first recorded notice of it was made by a French traveler as far back as 1455.

Since then stray wanderers have called the world's attention, at long intervals, to the "language." Some years ago, while roaming, with staff and scrip, through ravines and over the wild mountain ranges of Teneriffe, it fell to the writer's lot to hear the shepherds thus conversing.

By placing two or three fingers in the mouth it is possible to make the whistle carry to a distance of three miles, or thereabouts. The lonely hills seem silent and deserted, when suddenly out of the far distance came a long-drawn shrill whistle—the summons to a conversation. In reply, a similar call strikes piercingly on the ear from the opposite direction. The whistlers are widely separated, but have no intention of being lonely. Perhaps they are having some difficulty with their flock. Perhaps they are merely resting a while after the dinner of black bread and onions. At any rate, if you listen, you will hear them in the thick of an earnest chat, a chat between friends three miles or more separated.

Legend, the well-known French savant, has conclusively proved that the whistling is in Spanish. Easy words are taken, and the sounds imitated by the whistlers. Long practice and hereditary have given the whistlers extraordinary skill in whistling and understanding the Spanish. Their vocabulary is quite a long one, and, in addition, they have a regular code of graduated notes, which convey telegraphically what they can not satisfactorily reproduce in the ordinary manner.

The writer heard three parties of shepherds exchange their hopes and fears regarding the weather by this means. On another occasion he heard an invitation to a dance sent in the "whistling language" across a stretch of country exceeding five and one-quarter kilometers. The young boys, and even the girls, are adepts at the "language," and the very sheep appear to understand what the commands at a considerable distance. It is no unusual thing to find two boys, or a pair of the sturdy little mountain lasses of Teneriffe, standing by the parental cottages, and thus conversing across wide ravine and rugged height, without even catching a glimpse of one another all the time. In fact the whistling language, dating as it does from before 1455, makes one wonder whether the telephone is such a modern marvel after all.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## BITS OF WISDOM.

Some people save money by not paying their bills.

All people who play the fiddle look something alike.

Cupid steals a base every time lovers look at the moon.

To be popular with some people all that is necessary is to say "Thank you" in a very loud voice.

Probably nothing is the cause of more coldness in early married life than a man's dislike to being compelled to tell his wife he loves her when he has something else on his mind.—Athenian Globe.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a secret preparation. Any physician may have the formula on application. The secret of its success as a medicine lies in its extraordinary power to cleanse the blood of impurities and cure the most deep-seated cases of blood-disease.

## HERE AND THERE.

Preachleigh—What do you expect on the day of judgment? Spendthrift—Supplementary proceedings.—Truth.

She—I know that I am not good-looking, but people forget my face when I sing. He—Won't you sing now?—Pilegunde Blatter.

Burned Them—Kitty—"What did she do with those adoring love epistles in wrote?" Jack—"She simply made light of them."—Up-to-Date.

Mrs. Gruball—"Wotcher whippin' little Josh?" Farmer Gruball—"Plagin' 'house' with condensed-milk cans before the boarders."—Truth.

Minnie—Nellie is a regular genius. She puts her fingers up in tin foil of champagne corks. Madge—And why off champagne corks. Minnie—Because it makes 'em tight.—Judge.

"Why do you prosperous men always say that the ladder of success is made up of broken rounds?" "Well, they do it so that other fellows won't try to crawl up after them."—Detroit Free Press.

Mean Things—Mrs. Chatter—"I knew you would be here to-day to see sister." Mr. Cudler (interrog.)—"Intuition?" Miss Chatter—"No—observation. You always appear on the same day that Ethel refuses to dine at dinner."—Judge.

What was the first thought that came to you when you saw Niagara? "Mark Antony." "Yes, 'Oh, waterfall was there, my countrymen.'"—Cleveland Leader.

Mr. Grubenthal—"Little Ike has ruined the report that I have a hand-to-mouth existence. How dare you?" Mrs. Grubenthal—"Vot has he done with the beautiful typewriter?" Mr. Grubenthal—"He has got der dollar-mark vorn outt already!"—Truth.

She—What do you mean by circulating the report that I have a hand-to-mouth existence? How dare you? He—Well, that was the way it seemed to me. Whenever I call on you, you put in most of the time yawning.—Indianapolis Journal.

He (troubling)—I have one last wish to ask you before we part in anger forever. She (sobbing)—What is it, George? He—Will you meet me next Thursday, as usual? She—I will, George. Tia-Hits.

"Johnnie, I hope you are not beginning to swear?" "Oh, no, not till I am as big as papa!"—This Witty World.

She—Mr. d'Auber is wedded to his art. He—Well, there's nothing mercenary about the uncles.—Life.

Bleeker (at Asbury Park)—Did you ever try to get anything to drink here? Day—Yes, I tried it once, but I'll never try it again. Bleeker—What was the matter? Didn't you succeed? Day (with a wry face)—That is just what was the matter. I did succeed.—Puck.

"I am afraid you were not cut out for a successful lover, my boy," said the sympathizing friend to the impetuous chap who had failed to win his wife. "No," said the I. C., "I was only cut out for the \$500,000 that is coming to her when the old man dies."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"No, I wouldn't take that piece of antique furniture at any price," said the shopper. "It is inhabited." "And who knows," said the dealer, rolling his eyes and rubbing his hands, "but what the ancestors of their bugs came over in the Mayflower in this here very piece of furniture?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The party paused now to contemplate Ixion on his wheel. "I don't see where the fortune comes in," whispered Antonio. Pinto, who was personally conducting the tour of the distinguished Trojans through Hades, pointed silently to the name plate; it was a last year's wheel. The son of Achilles shuddered and hurried on.—Truth.

Nervous Philanthropist (on a stunning excursion)—Can you tell me if this is Little Erebus street, my man? Suspicious-looking P.—Yes. Nervous P.—Rather a rough sort of thoroughfare, isn't it? Suspicious-looking P.—Yes. It is a bit thick. The futher yer goes down, the thicker it gets. I lives in the last house. (Exit Philanthropist).—Punch.

"Why," asked Pat, as he came hiccupping into the Quippery—"Is the humble goat always held up as the synonym for intoxication, for instance—full as a goat?" "I cannot guess," answered Tim, "unless he be pained meditatively and looked at Pat as if he expected an invitation—unless it is because he is always ready to throw a horn into anybody."—Pittsburg News.



**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**

**CURE SICK HEAD**

Headache, get CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. They are equally valuable in Constipation, curing all the ailments arising from the liver, and they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels even if they only cured.

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## SHIPPING LIST.

## VESSELS ON THE WAY TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

- 1—Br. ship Lonsdale, 1685; Fraser, master; from Antwerp, March 16 to Victoria and Fraser River.
- 2—British ship Troop, Fris, master; from Shanghai, for orders.
- 3—British steamer Tekoa, from Yokohama.
- 4—Br. ship Lodore, 1598; Remington, master; from Cardiff, March 30, to Esquimalt; Naval Storekeeper.
- 5—Br. ship Albany, 1400; Wolfe, master; from Liverpool to Victoria, R. P. Rithet & Co.
- 6—British ship Benicia, 1807 tons; on berth at Liverpool for Victoria; R. P. Rithet & Co.
- 7—Swed. ship Lady Lina, 1333; Sverens, master; Newcastle, May 20, to Victoria; R. P. Rithet & Co.
- 8—Swed. bark Adelaide, 1281; Meyer, master, via Callao, to Fraser River; H. Bell-Irving & Co.
- 9—Br. bark Agnes Oswald, 1280; Nicol, master; from Stanley, F. I., to Victoria; Turner, Beaton & Co.
- 10—Dan. bark Irvine, 604; Hansen, master; from New York via Macassar to Victoria; Robert Ward & Co.
- 11—British ship Iolanthe, 1480 tons; Chamberlain, master; from Pisagua.
- 12—British steamer Amarapora from San Francisco, via San Jose de Guatemala.

## REMARKS.

- 1—Via Yokohama to load salmon for Liverpool or London at Victoria and Fraser River.
- 2—To load salmon on Fraser river on account Fraser River Canning Co.
- 3—Chartered for salmon, H. Bell-Irving & Co.
- 4—To load cargo of Pass of Balmaha.
- 5—To load salmon account R. Ward & Co.
- 6—To load salmon on Fraser River, on account of Evans, Coleman & Evans, in place of Lodore, cancelled.
- 7—Loading general cargo.
- 8—Chartered for salmon, R. Ward & Co.
- 9—Chartered for salmon, H. Bell-Irving & Co.
- 10—To load cargo of Pass of Balmaha.
- 11—To load salmon account R. Ward & Co.
- 12—To load salmon on Fraser River, on account of Evans, Coleman & Evans, in place of Lodore, cancelled.
- 13—To load lumber at Moodyville for China.

## VESSELS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS.

## VICTORIA.

- Br. ship Irvy, 1480; Griffiths, master; from Cardiff with coal for Navy. To load salmon for R. P. Rithet & Co.
- British ship City of Benares, 1400; Baxter, master; from Cardiff with coal for the navy.

## CHEMINAIN.

- American bark Colorado; Morine, master; waiting orders.
- British ship King Cyrus; loading lumber for Sydney, Australia.

## VANCOUVER.

- British bark Monnock; Thompson, master; waiting.
- British bark Patrodes, 1100 tons; James, master; loading lumber at Moodyville for Fremantle.

- American schooner Sudden, Birkholm, master; loading lumber at Moodyville for Adelaide, Australia.
- American bark General Fairchild, 1200; Brennan, master; loading lumber at Moodyville for Sydney.

- German bark Seestern, from Salavry with sugar for the B. C. Sugar Refinery; to load salmon at Victoria for R. P. Rithet & Co.

## SALT SPRING ISLAND.

- American bark Guardian, Marden, master; loading props for Santa Rosalia.

## FRASER RIVER.

- German ship Kehrwieder, 1300 tons; Katt, master; to load salmon on account of H. Bell-Irving & Co.

- British bark Baltimore; McLaren, master; loading salmon.
- British ship Silberhorn; Gibson, master; loading salmon on account of Turner, Beaton & Co.

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You save time and money by travelling via the

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**800 PACIFIC RAILWAY**

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Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## THE SETTLERS' COAL CLAIMS

Commissioner Rothwell and Mr. Pooley at Nanaimo.

All the Witnesses Are Closely Examined at Considerable Length.

(From the Nanaimo Free Press.)

At Tuesday afternoon's session of the commission to take evidence of the claimants of coal rights within the E. & N. railway belt, James Patterson, sworn, said:

I reside in Cranberry and Bright districts. My land adjoins. I claim 100 acres of land entire. I received these two patents produced, both dated 9th July, 1880, issued by the Department of the Interior, one describing J. Patterson as of the district of Bright, E. 30 chains, section 1, range 8, the other describing him as of the district of Cranberry, section 1, range 8. Combined these make 100 acres. The portion of the district of Bright adjoins that in the district of Cranberry. It is homesteaded, together to one block. I entered my application on January 30, 1879. I applied to the government agent, Mr. Fairweather. The government agent received my application to pre-empt the land contained in these two patents. He told me that there was a dispute between the governments of Canada and British Columbia about railroads. I asked him that if he wished to take a piece of land for his homestead, would he take one of these pieces and he said yes. He did not reject my application. I was satisfied. I made improvements on the land. My wife was at that time sick at Nanaimo and I employed a neighbor at mine at the time named Mr. Crain. I had him build a log house, chopping and building a road, so that I could get into the land. I paid him \$135 and went there in the spring of 79 myself. I left my family in Nanaimo and about the last of May I moved my family out. I have continued to reside there until this day, continuing to improve the property. I also had the land surveyed by Mr. McMillan. I paid him \$35. The piece in Bright was unsurveyed—20 acres. The piece in Cranberry—100 acres was surveyed land. I brought in a card done by Mr. McMillan showing a plan of the land and left it in the government office. I think it was with Mr. Prior, but I am not sure. The cardboard contained the whole 100 acres. There was not a word said to me by Mr. Prior. The next I had to do with the government agent on business about the land was when I saw a notice in the Free Press inviting the settlers to come in within fourteen days and they would get these lands first. In consequence of this notice I went in. I paid \$20 and not what is called a pre-emption record, and brought my witness to prove that I had done my improvements. I believe that was in June, 1884. I came in and understood that the settlers' land was secured. I had paid my money to the government agent of British Columbia and pre-empted through the same agent, Marshall Bray. Subsequently I paid for my land a year or two after. The purchase was \$1 per acre. I am not positive but I think I got a receipt. I returned to Mr. Bray. I returned the pre-emption record to Mr. Bray when I got my deed. I got the deed from Mr. Bray. I did not read them and never opened them. I was not satisfied with the deed. I had seen a similar one previous to them and refused to take mine. At the time I got it I knew what it was and was not satisfied. At the time I considered I was getting nothing. I was beginning to take a little interest in the matter. I had seen the act of 1884 and found that everything therein and thereunder was reserved. I got nothing but wind, nothing but what was above the earth and my title. I considered that I paid for this land and all that it contained, except gold and silver, and I still hold that nothing came to me by those patents. The railway company put their track through my land and to this day they never paid me one cent. The government agent at Nanaimo took five acres of my land which the tax paper will show and I got nothing for the five acres. The company did not erect any stations or workshops on the property. In the patent all I got was what was above the earth. When the company put the line through my land they felled timber on each side of the railway and left it there. I consider that I have no right to anything under the earth by the patent, and when I paid for the land I expected that I would get it the same as other settlers on adjoining land. I collected first to Mr. Bray that it was worth nothing, and he told me he would throw it out if I didn't take it. And I said, "oh, well, I'll take them." I made other patents in different papers. I protested to our member, Mr. Gordon, and got nothing very favorable. I received no benefit. For a long time I was under the impression that the Dominion government would make an inquiry into the matter. After the Settlement Act of 1884 I received a letter from Ottawa saying that the Dominion government would appoint a commission to inquire about the lands of the settlers. I gave the letter to one of the settlers named Kennedy, who had it up to the time that he sold out his place. I never had it after, but I still had a strong faith in the government. There was not a commission appointed at the time. I wrote to Mr. Gordon for the order-in-council that I understood had been passed. I understood from some government official that the order had been passed. I could not say that it was from the department of the interior. After I received the letter from Mr. Gordon that no order had been found I thought that I would find out, whether he liked it or not. I then wrote a letter to Mr. Laurier, Hon. Sir W. Laurier, at that time leader of the Opposition. I asked Mr. Laurier to try and find if an order had been passed appointing a commission to inquire into the right of settlers along the E. & N. railway belt. I have no copy. I received a reply from him and a Hansard. I do not know the date. I think it is at home. I will bring it in. It was about the year 1890. After receiving the letter I called a meeting of the settlers and told them that Mr. Laurier could not find this order-in-council. They then contributed money and employed Mr. C. C. McKenzie to correspond with Ottawa. The settlers contributed money, and as I was going myself to Ottawa, they said I had better represent their cases as well as my own. I went to Ottawa in 1891 on April 6th. My first start at Ottawa was to see Sir John Macdonald. I saw him with no results but, I might add, soft soap. By Commissioner—The lion is dead. Witness resumed—I was not well. I caught in grip and I was in bed three or four days. I learned that Mr. Laurier had arrived in the city. I was staying at the Brunswick Hotel. I wrote asking for an interview. He answered that he would receive me the following day. I explained the case to him. As a result of my interview he brought the matter up in the house. I returned from Ottawa. Occasionally I wrote a letter to Sir John Macdonald while at Ottawa that the settlers here had never been allowed to make any application for land. When I returned I went with other settlers to the government office and received application with Mr. Prior's initials on them when we entered the land first. C. C. McKenzie made copies of them and I sent them to Donald Smith, a notary public, or Mr. J. Hilbert, the mayor of Nanaimo, who took affidavits of these papers and they were sent to Mr. Laurier. That was about all that took place of any importance before going to Ottawa. There were two petitions to the government, but he (Patterson) did not carry round the petition. The Marquis of Lorne came to British Columbia in the summer of 1882. I think the settlers presented him with an address. The settlers gave the address to Mayor Bates. I was present when they gave it to him. He said that he would read the address when he went aboard or ashore. The address asked that the land be given to the settlers, the same as other settlers adjoining. The address was not signed by all but by a committee. It was arranged to meet on the following day at 9 a.m. at R. Dunsen's house. A deputation of W. Hinksman, A. Kennedy and myself, after quite an interview, he made the remark that it was proper to get a petition of all the settlers of the land, location and names. We explained that it would cost a great deal of money and time. At that time the boat only went once a fortnight to Comox and once a week to Victoria. He said to get all we could and send it to Victoria. The petition now produced was got up. Mr. Kennedy took it around. I signed the petition. That is my signature. There was no petition after this that I know of. The E. & N. railway never asked me for the land that I know of. I did not get an offer. Mr. Malpas, Kennedy and myself went to Dunsen's house. We talked over the settlers' rights and Mr. Dunsen said he would write a letter to Ottawa asking the government to take the settlers' lands out of the railway belt before it was handed over to the railway company. He would forward the letter, and would write to Sir John Macdonald himself. This letter was written by Mr. Kennedy and I handed it to Mr. Robert Dunsen, the then president of the railway company and a member of the provincial government. I never heard a word of the letter since. The Mr. Prior to whom I refer and whose initials were on my application, was the government agent at Nanaimo. I offered once to pay for the land prior to the deed. I offered the money to Mr. Bray. My name was placed on the government map by some government official.

By Mr. Bodley—I made application for the land in 1870 to Mr. Fairweather. Mr. Fairweather did not give me any pre-emption in the year 1884. I think it was in June—after the passage of the Railway Act. I came in and made the application in pursuance of some notice published in the Nanaimo Free Press in June, 1884. I think I have not got a copy of the notice here. I came in and understood that the settlers' lands were protected. I came to town and paid my money, and I understood that was pre-empting in the usual manner that government lands were. In 1882 I had prepared a petition to the Marquis of Lorne, asking that I might have my land conveyed to me on the same terms as lands outside the railway belt had been in previous years to pre-emption. I did not know that I would not get the minerals. My object in signing was to get the lands the same as other settlers, and I thought I should get them in the same way as other settlers. I did not know that I should not. If I had thought that I would not get the minerals I would not have signed the petition. It was because of the Clements bill that I signed the petition. I signed because I wanted to get the mineral rights. When I received my deeds I don't think that I signed any receipt for them. We had quite high words. I think it was April 6th, when I went to Ottawa. I don't know what my name was placed on the map by any government official. I saw it there. I state that I did not think that the deed was of any value because

I had read the act. The words therein or thereunder are not on the patent. The clay, stone, gravel, marble, slate, ore, coal, coal oil and all substances whatsoever in, on, or under the land are reserved. The reservation of these minerals does not interfere with the lands for agricultural purposes, and makes them of less value. The company can at any time go upon the land and take any part of it. They would have to pay compensation if they wanted the land. I would have no choice but to leave.

By the Commissioner—When I made my application in 1870 it was in writing—writing by myself. The agent took it. I asked him some questions. Then, I asked him in a general way, if he wanted a piece of land for himself and family would he take this land. He said yes. There was a good deal of talk at that time, some saying that the land was open for settlement; some said it was reserved—the whole land was reserved. My doubt was whether I could get the land. I expected that if I got the land I would get everything in it. I never knew if a man got a piece of land and performed the duties of a settler that he would get all but the silver and gold at \$1.00 per acre. When my application was received I was satisfied that I would get everything. I first feared that I would lose the minerals previous or about the time that the Clements bill was passed. That was the reason of the petition being signed by the settlers.

By the Commissioner—You say that 14 days I expected to get the mineral rights, as well as the land, and thought we were protected. When we paid the purchase money for the land I expected to get all that was in the land but silver and gold. I saw the patent about the time I paid my money. When I saw the patent I was afraid that I would get the same kind myself. That was the reason that I would not read my own title. I never asked who wrote the name on the government map. A person told me. I saw the map and my name written on it, but I did not know who wrote it.

Mrs. Agnes Frew, sworn—I live at Nanaimo. My claim, for the portion of land adjoining the Belle Isle, section 12, range 11, Nanaimo district, I applied previously for the land in the fall of 1880. I sent Mr. C. C. McKenzie down to Victoria. He was a member of the provincial assembly at this time in 1880. I applied myself to Mr. Bray, the government agent at Nanaimo. I went personally. I did not hand in my written application. Mr. Bray knows the land. I asked for that piece of land that adjoins the Belle Isle farm, on Nanaimo river. He took the map and showed me the piece of land. He said it would be all right. After some time Mr. Bray sent me a notice to say that there was a man who wanted that piece of land, and if I wanted it I had better come in. I went in and said I wanted it. I asked the man's name. He said it's all right. As long as you want it, it's all right. It is a piece of land that I keep for sheep and cattle grazing, adjoining my farm. I have occupied it ever since, and paid taxes. I did not erect any buildings on it, but I erected a dyke to keep the salt water off it at new and full moon, from destroying the vegetation. I did not have any correspondence or communication with Mr. Bray after that. I had some with Mr. Gore, of the land office, at Victoria. I went down to see him, and gave him the Belle Isle farm papers. I mentioned the property that I am claiming now under. I asked him if I could have the piece of land on account of it being an island. He said no, on account of it belonging to the railway belt. It was a long time after I saw Mr. Bray. Just six years after I had seen Mr. Bray, but before that I asked Mr. C. C. McKenzie to look up the records in Victoria, and he said that he found it. I can't say when it was, but it was before 1891. Before I saw Mr. Gore. In consequence of what Mr. McKenzie told me I did nothing, but I received a letter from Mr. James Dunsen, stating that I must pay for the land because it was in the railway belt. They are lost. I have just let it go on ever since, never bothering since, except keeping the cattle and sheep on the land. I never applied for a deed of it. I never received a deed of it. I call it an island. I paid taxes to Mr. Bates. He is the provincial collector. I paid taxes over twelve years ago. I have not got any receipt. The taxes I know is that I leased the place. The taxes paid, to be only 25 cents; now it is 75 cents a year. I paid the taxes all together. They were not separated; they were paid all in one block. I am sure that Mr. Mate assessed me for this property. He assessed me for 250 acres of land. There were 100½ acres in my original farm, and that was all that I owned, except this piece that I am claiming. Two hundred and eighty acres all that there is on the island. The piece that I claim is 83½ acres—is an island, because the little steamer Hyack can go all around it. The E. & N. Railway Company have not, with the exception of the two letters, claimed the land or minerals. The New Vancouver Coal Company on one side, J. Bridges next, with his coal rights next, W. Barton with his coal rights, then C. C. McKenzie, the Indian reserve. These parties that I refer to live on the mainland of Vancouver island. The Vancouver Coal Company are on the other side of the river. I claim to have the whole of the island, except the rights that I sold to the New Vancouver Coal Company. The small steamer cannot go when the tide is out, but you can cross it any time with a boat. It is continually surrounded by water at all stages of the tide and river. About a mile or two up the river there is a bridge. I did not erect the bridge, but I did erect one to go to my farm, but it was carried away by the flood. I reach the place by boat, by wagon or horse. The horse or wagon and wagon ford the river. My claim is that the island is not a part of Vancouver island, as it is surrounded with water. I have not had any claim made on me by the government of British Columbia. They have not asked me to pay for it, and I have not received any other demand for it, except the two letters referred to. I can't exactly say, but it is four or five years since I got the letters, and no demand has been made since. I don't know that there is coal under the land, but they bored on my farm and got coal.

By Mr. Pooley—I went to Mr. Bray in 1880. I did not get my pre-emption recorded from him. I saw Mr. Gore personally in 1891, and he told me I could not get it because it was railway land. I never applied to the railway company for this land. About four or five years ago I received notice from Mr. James Dunsen to pay for the land. His name was not signed to them, cannot read writing very well myself, but I think his name was upon the

papers. I did not pay the money when I received the letter. I did not want to pay Mr. Dunsen for the land. I wanted to pay the provincial government, so I have nothing to show for the land at all. I did not build any buildings on this land. I have only used it for grazing purposes. I hold the land adjoining this known as the Belle Isle farm. Under that I got the crown grant from the provincial government. I think, but I don't know, Mr. Robins has it for safe-keeping. That carries the mineral right. I sold the mineral rights to the New Vancouver coal company. Mr. Dunsen stated it, but I did not sell it to him. The piece of land that I now claim is the 83½ acres at the north of the Belle Isle farm. I claim this land from the provincial government.

By the Commissioner—Belle Isle consists of my farm and the piece of land I now claim. I do not know the date of the crown grant of the Belle Isle farm. My husband got it before he died. He died 18 years ago, in August, 79, and I took up this land in 1880. My husband never claimed it. I claimed it after his death. I have not spoken to Mr. Bray about the land since he notified me that some men wanted it. I did not see Mr. Bray after the notice, and Mr. Gore said I could not have it, as it belonged to the railway belt. Except by those letters my right to the land has never been questioned by anybody but myself. No person has ever interfered with my grazing sheep or cattle on it, except a man across the river named Ralnes. He keeps a milk farm on Barton's place. He used to drive his cattle on it to graze, but no person interfered with the land for the provincial government or the railway company, except those two letters. I never made application to the Dominion government at Ottawa. I once paid a subscription of \$250 when Father went to Ottawa. Nobody knew that the land was there.



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